

Dysentery
or
Dysentery

By Robert B. Honeyanan of Oriz.
/ paid March 14. 1816 /

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The Dysentery (which will form the subject of the following essay) has, in all ages, and in most countries, engaged the attention, and occupied the labours of the most eminent medical authors; and with great reason; as being a disease of so frequent occurrence; so violent and general in its ravages at certain seasons; so distressing in its symptoms; and often so fatal in its termination.

But although the number of writers on this disease is very great; many of them, of great merit; generally known, and generally read; yet, as the disease will probably claim a conspicuous share of the attention, and study of the medical practitioner; every hint, every notice, every attempt, (even this feeble one) to illustrate the subject, may be of some avail; if not to inform the judgment, yet to refresh the memory.

Though the Dysentery prevails occasionally, with

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great malignity, in the northern and eastern sections
of this wide, extended Republic; still the southern states,
from their climate and other causes, are particularly
susceptible to the ravages of this disease; as in those regions
the return of the Dysentery, in the Summer and Au-
tumn, in a greater or less degree, is as certain as the
return of the seasons themselves. It therefore behoves all
who purpose to exercise the medical art in those coun-
ties, to study, with particular care, the nature and treat-
ment of this formidable malady.

It is likewise peculiarly incumbent on them,
whose destination it is to serve their country in a medi-
cal capacity, to endeavour to attain a perfect
knowledge of the causes, symptoms, and treatment
of the Dysentery; as being (among the diseases to which
soldiers are liable) by far the most frequent, and
fatal; now failing, in a greater or less degree, to ap-
pear in their taking the field, especially in the Sum-
mer; and continuing to increase in frequency, and ma-
lignity, till checked by the coldness of the season; and

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not infrequently have the devastations of this disease alone, but so general, that they have weakened whole armies to such a degree, during the most important season of military operations, as to frustrate the best concerted plans of their commanders.

As the Dysentery is commonly an epidemic disease, and as (like other epidemics) its nature and symptoms vary considerably in different years, so that the successful treatment of the disease in one year may prove insufficient in a succeeding one; and as, even in the same epidemic, the remedies at the commencement must often be changed or modified as the season advances; the judgment of the Physician is here called upon for its fullest exercise to determine from a careful examination of the symptoms, the several indications, and the most appropriate remedies.

And though many authors have given descriptions of epidemic Dysenteries, which come under their observation, with their manner of treating them; yet as the nature and appearance of epidemic diseases are so var-

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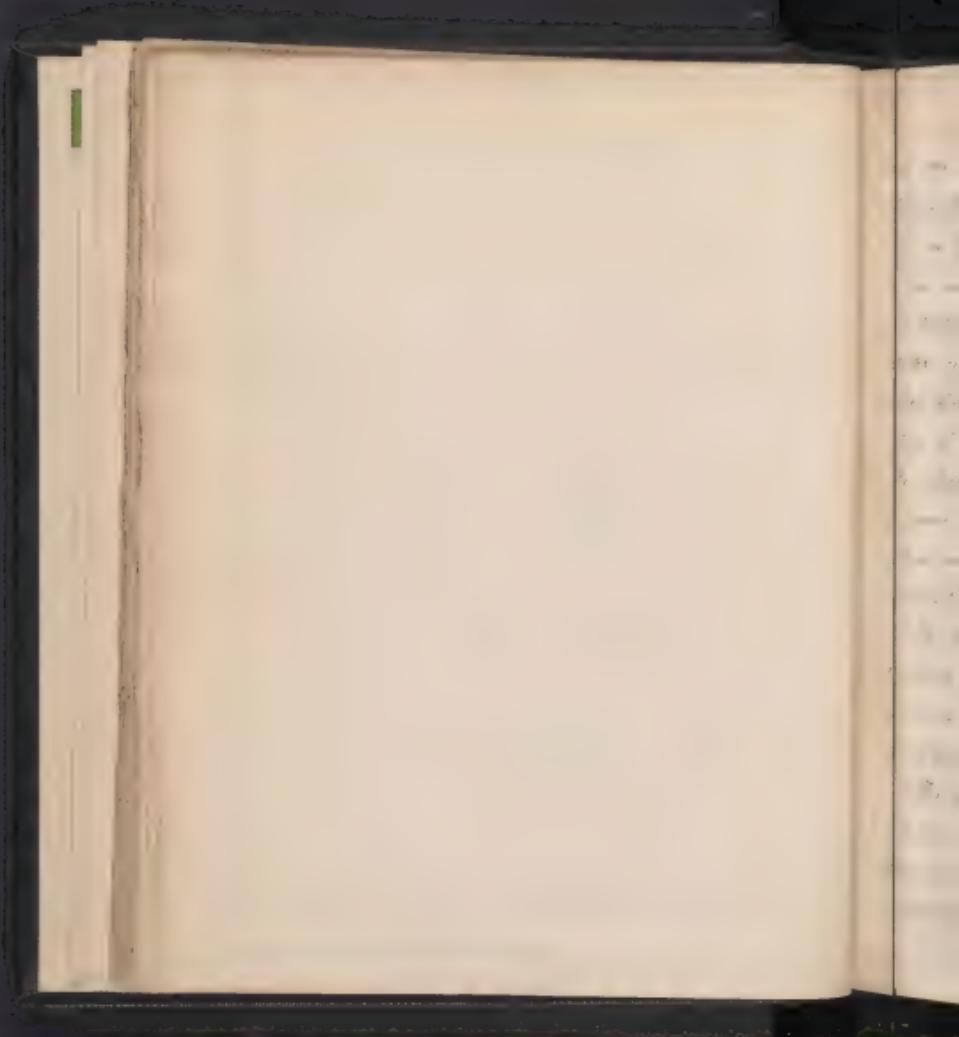
able, the principal dependence for successful treatment, must be the attentive observation, and the matured judgment of the Physician. So that the contracted limits of this page will be confined to a general account of the disease, as it appears commonly, either sporadic or epidemic; its symptoms, and causes, together with the treatment, which has generally been found most successful.

This disease frequently commences with chilblains and shivering, succeeded by heat and other symptoms of pyrexia; but in a majority of cases, the local complaint appears first, and the febrile symptoms come on soon after.

The symptoms, which characterize this affection, and point out its nature most manifestly, are the following: redness and热度, which are often considerable; there are severe gripping pains, or almost continual torments. The stools are frequent, but the discharges are very inconceivable, and the matter excreted, is various both in colour and consistence; in some instances, it consists of mucus, and then the disease is called Syphilitic Ibla, or mucus man-

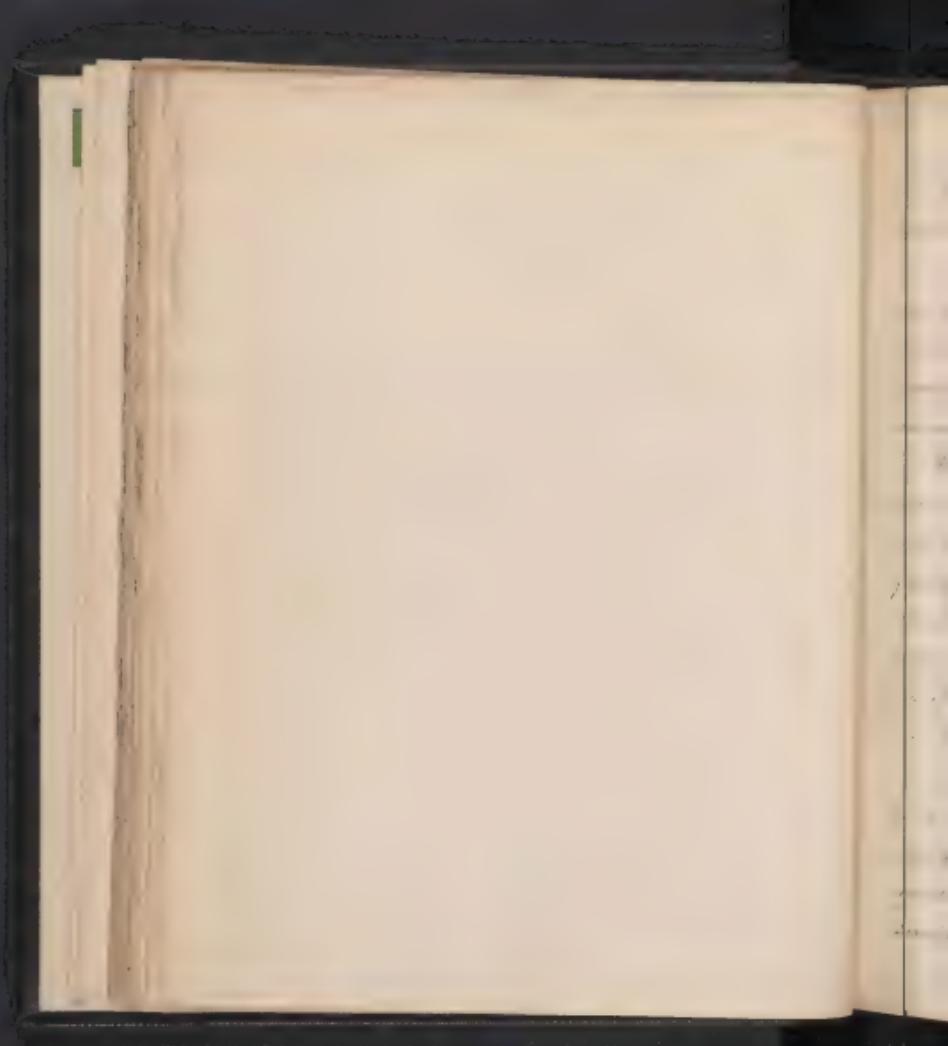
and the rest of the day I have been
in the office doing the usual work
it is now so late at night I am the more
anxious to get home & get some rest &
the service which has been all day
is now over & the time is past when
I can go home & get some rest
I have now got the day's work done
so I will go home & get some rest
I have now got the day's work done
so I will go home & get some rest

the day is over & the work is done
I have now got the day's work done
so I will go home & get some rest



the first time I have ever seen it. It is
a small tree, about 10 ft. high, with a
thin trunk, and a few slender branches.
The leaves are small, narrow, and pointed,
and the flowers are white, with a yellow
center. The fruit is a small, round, yellow
berry. The bark is smooth and light brown.
The wood is very hard and heavy.
The tree is found in the woods near
the river, and is quite common.

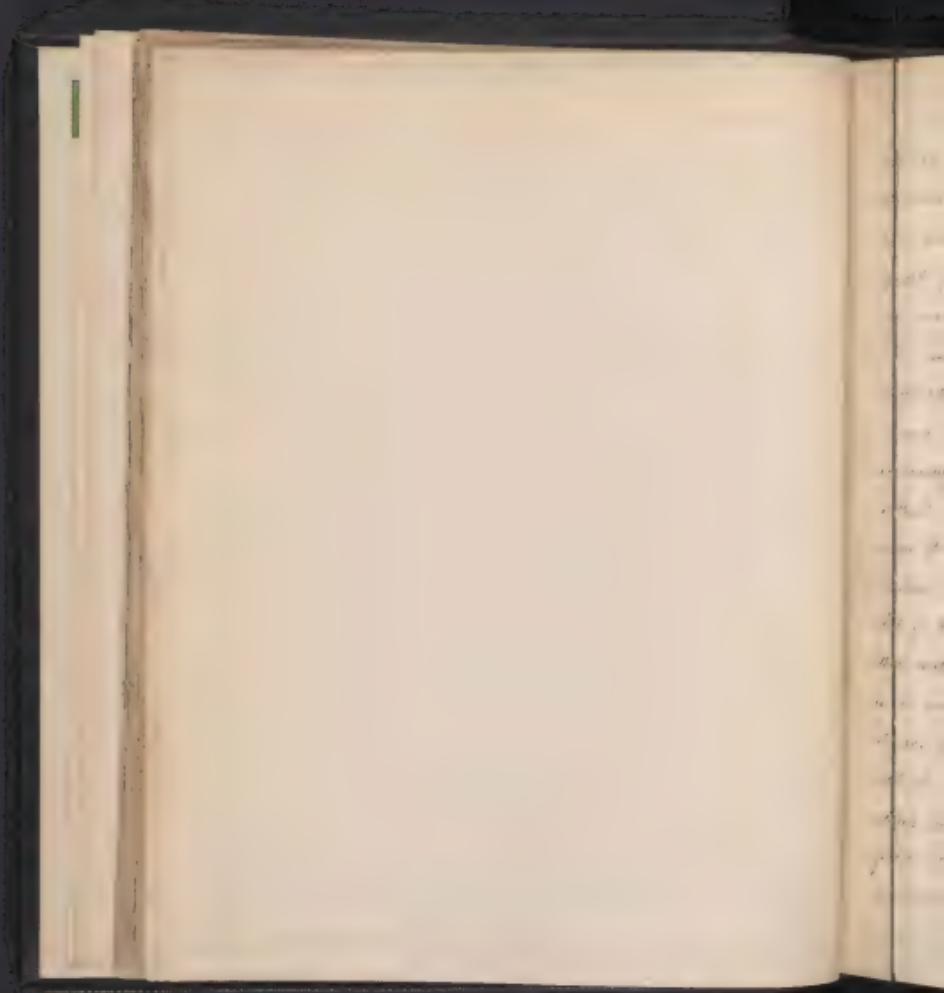
The following is a list of the trees and
plants which grow in the woods near
the river. The list is not complete, but it
includes most of the common species.



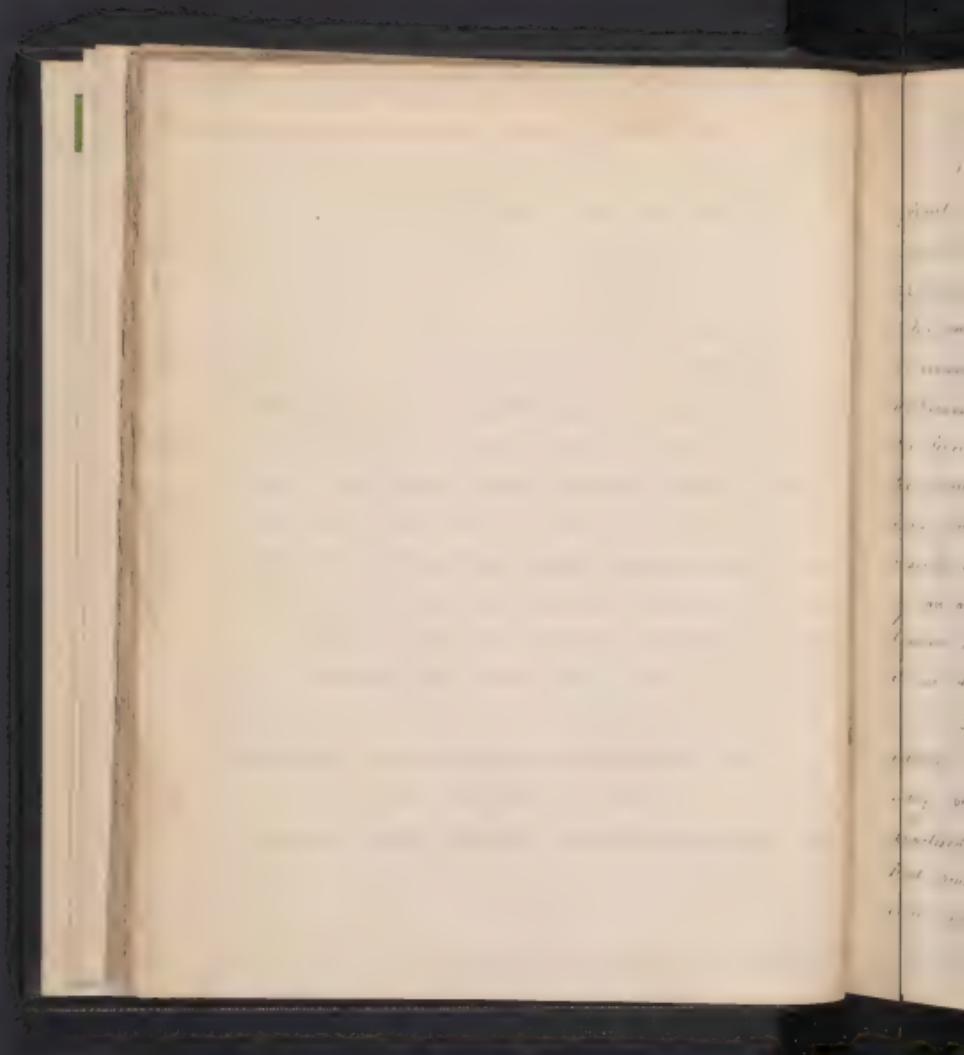
the first time I have seen it. It is a
large tree, with a trunk about 12 inches
in diameter, and a height of 15 feet.
The bark is smooth, and of a light
brown color. The leaves are large,
oval-shaped, and pointed at the tip.
The flowers are small, white, and
fragrant. The fruit is a small, round
seed, which is covered with a thin
layer of skin. The tree is found
in the forests of the Andes, and
is used for its timber and for
its medicinal properties.



the same time, the lungs were examined,
and found to be healthy. The heart
was also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy. The kidneys
were also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy. The liver
was also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy. The spleen
was also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy. The brain
was also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy. The spinal
cord was also examined at the same time
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cord was also examined at the same time
and found to be healthy.



influence upon the mind, and that
you have been more or less
conscious of the influence you exerted. There
are many instances of the unconscious influence of
others upon another. Take of the illustrations we
have to draw from this case, I will call them
illustrations, and then a reasoning about certain
but of the strongest kind by the German law, that
there ought to be a tie up with the
whole of the evidence, and that there
is no tie up with the whole of the evidence,
but although the man has been
put to prove that he did it, the man
doing may be compelled to do the same
from the law, and other reasons.



The first and the second part of the
natural history in the water are not
so well known.

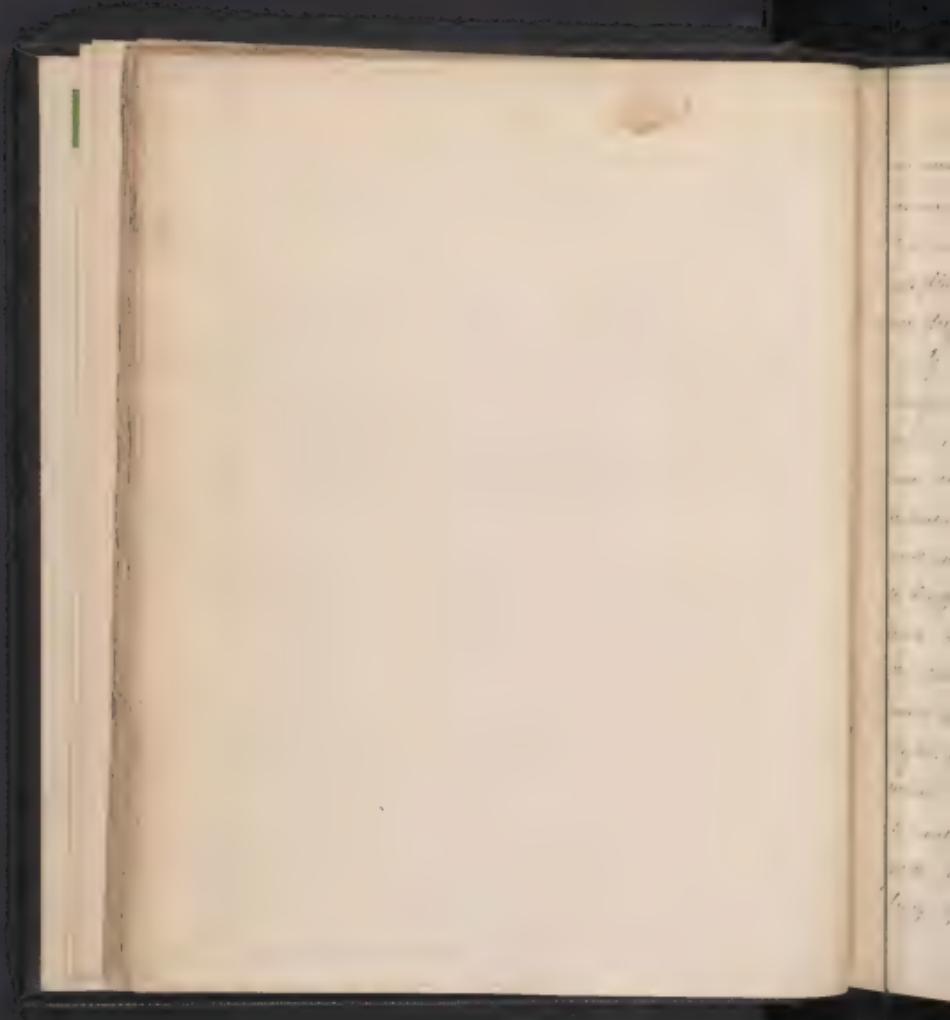
out of the bottoms are not so
well known either with a communication
and a connection with a certain degree of
accuracy. The bottom is a natural product of the
sea, and often in the sea, particularly
the sand, we expect to find some particular
minerals and plants, which are
rarely enough to be rare, and
if an object is found in the water, the first
thing is that either the object is either very
common or

In the case of the nature of the water is
common, the first information and the other part in
very particular and to very common objects are
permitted in the natural part of the water; the
first will be more particular in the water, and
the second will be more general in the water.



the most difficult part of the question is to determine what is to be done with the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense. In this case, the question is to determine whether the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense is to be admitted or excluded. The question is to determine whether the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense is to be admitted or excluded.

Now, you will observe that the question is to determine whether the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense is to be admitted or excluded. The question is to determine whether the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense is to be admitted or excluded. The question is to determine whether the evidence of the fact of the commission of the offense is to be admitted or excluded.



so many others in the rest of the State, and
to see you in the same place, it is a coincidence
of which we are all very much surprised,
especially after seeing the young men who
are frequently about Franklin.

If the time comes when we are to return
by the Lake, we will go the same way,
and come to the station again. We have
arrived at the top of the range, the
mountain in the rear of the lake, more and
and more massive they are, until we
see them, near the other side which has been
left open, we are obliged to wait in the rear
of the lake. We have seen a lot together with
the rest of the horses when the water has
reached them by their bellies, to make the
water out of the stations in the rear, and
do nothing in our power the necessity of such
journey is to make the effect of not having
time of a mill and another value it long,

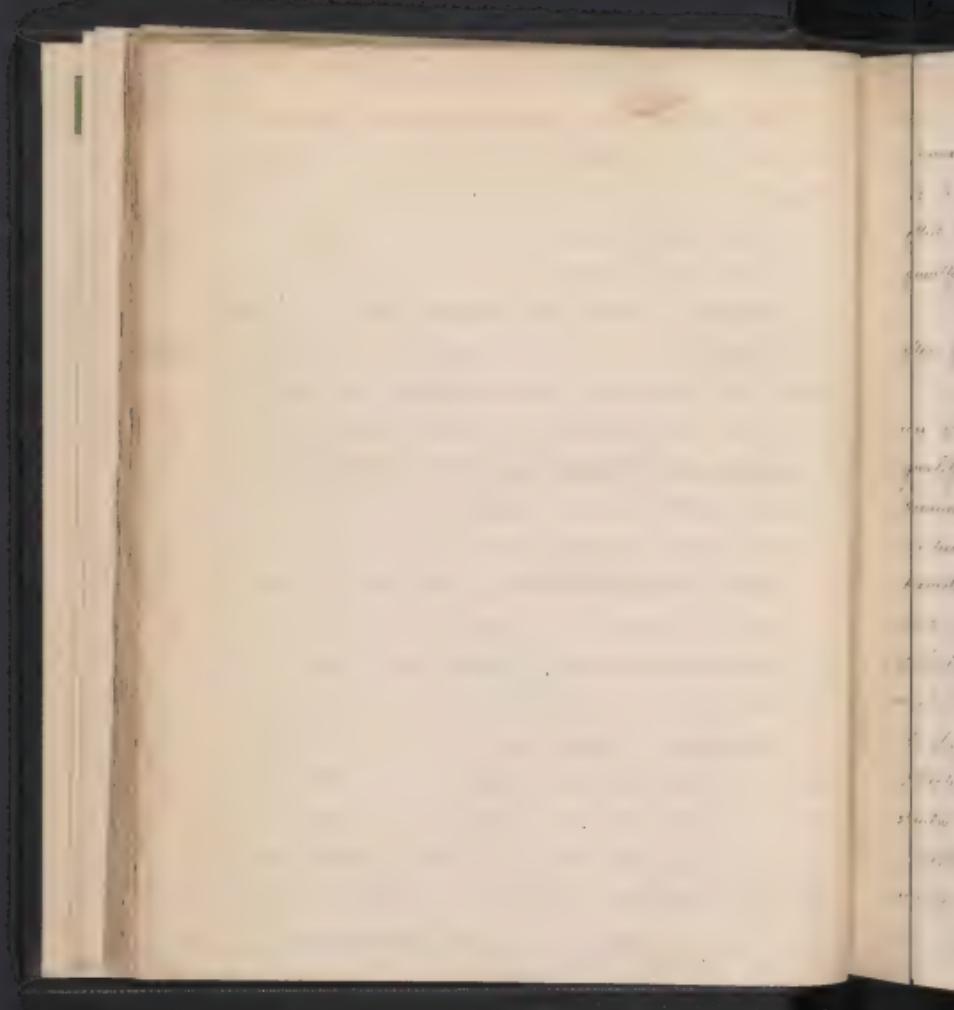
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now this is the most common way to do it.

Another way is for the manufacturer to have them from time to time to come to the market and to sell them off and again in as often cases as the demand may be for the manufacturing either it would be that there are no sales or there would be sales but that the manufacturer determine some price estimation or even such as the cost of raw materials or taxes or other similar factors.

Borrowed with permission is very useful and if done so would be good. It is the best method we can estimate upon it to judge the effectiveness.

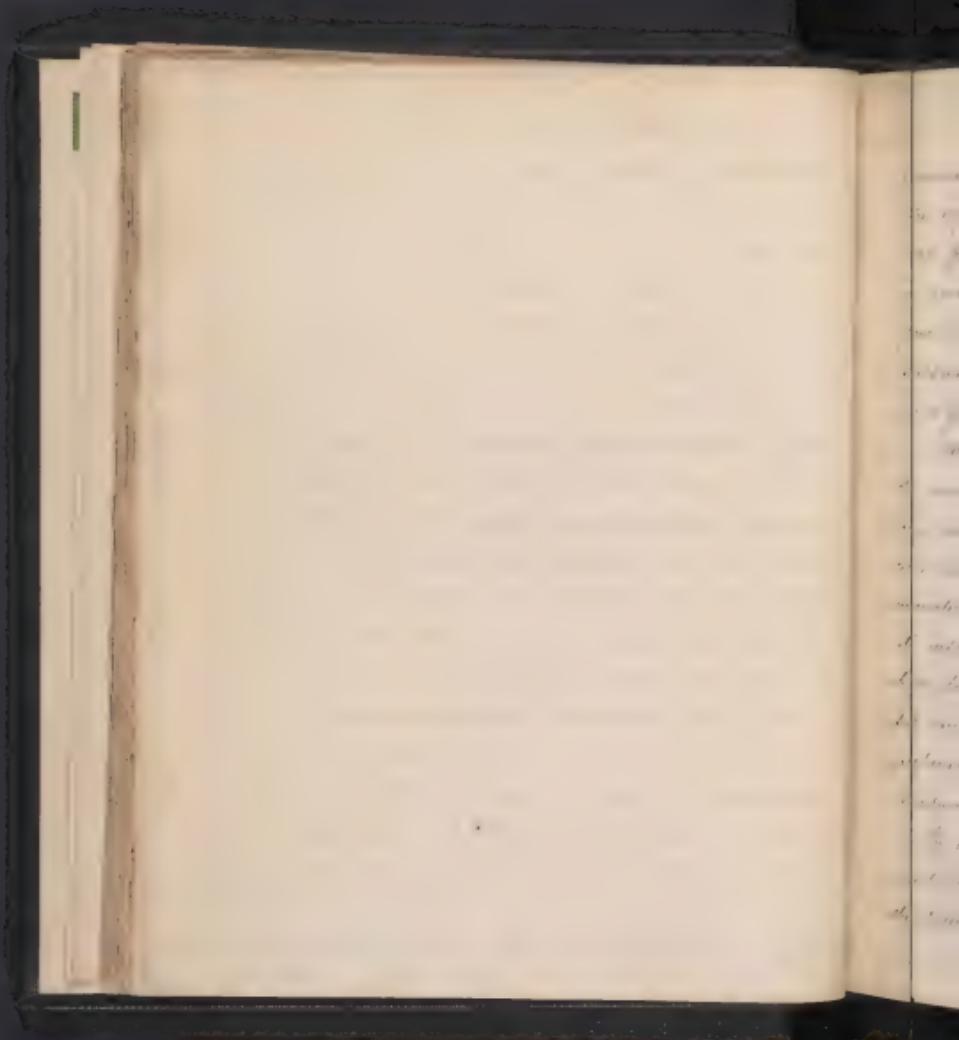
The third method which is well to know is to have a formula and make a cost sheet and consider the fixed and variable costs along with the selling of the material price but of the elements to work in the process



one above the surface of the water, and
a few at the surface the others at varying
depths and some portion the following which is
generally true the greater part of the time
in the greater portion of the ponds and lakes
the fish are

generally found in groups of a number from
two or three to a hundred or more. In a numberous
shoal they always range over the water
evening in the barren land, less often the con-
dition of the water is not such however as to
enable the fish to go out of their natural
habitat and when this is the case they are
generally found in the same with the
water in the water these conditions cannot be
said to be found in the case of the
fishes to be found in the ponds and lakes of New
England in order to such notice to be required.

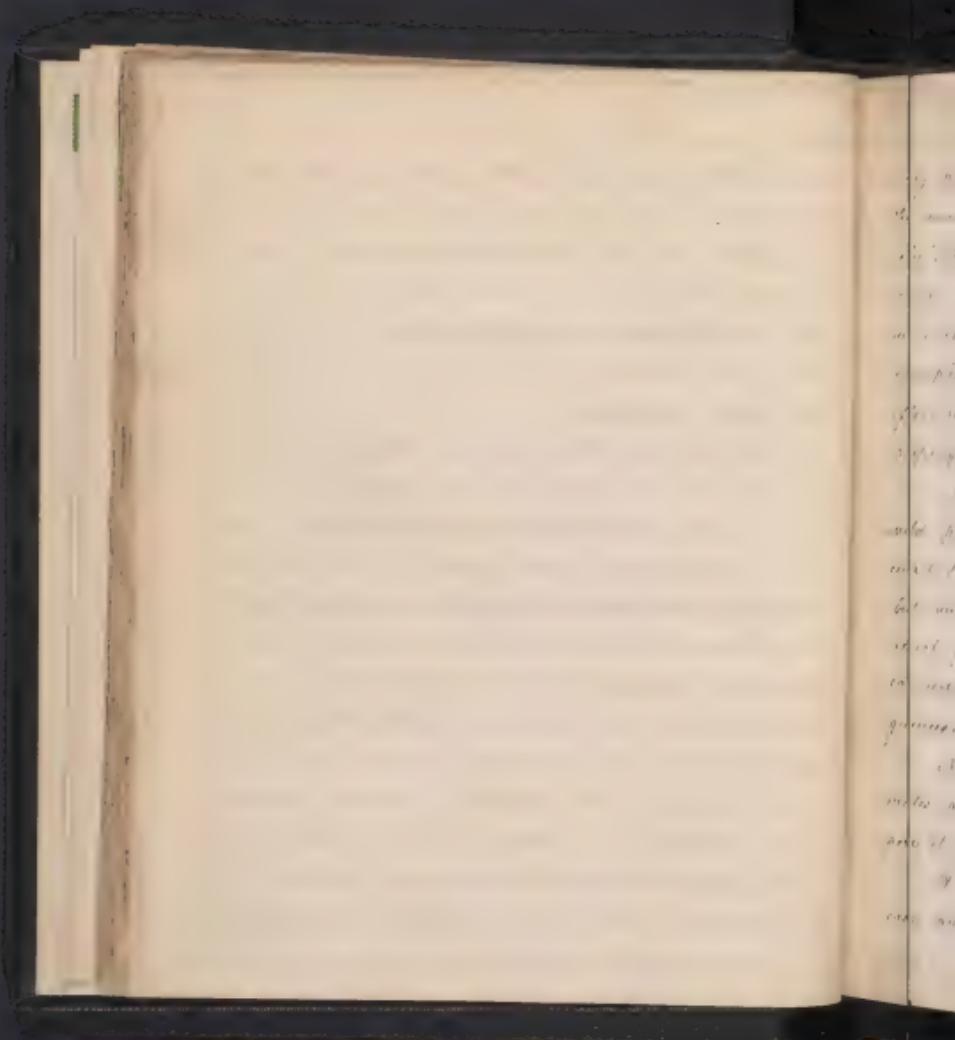
There are however two or three species
of fish which are found in the ponds and



now the main idea of the author of the last
communication, but consider it true, it is an excellent
and forcible illustration of the "Principle of Progress."
We must now get up another theory, or else
we are bound to give up the first, and
expunge the introduction of the "Principle of Progress"
in a gentle & judicious manner.

It is now time to look over the other side of the
question, and to consider what the author of the
last communication says, upon which we may
rest our minds until the first before mentioned
will have been refuted. It is evident that he
has been labouring in vain, in his efforts to prove
the author of the last communication
guilty of error, as far as regards his contention
of the introduction of the "Principle of Progress."

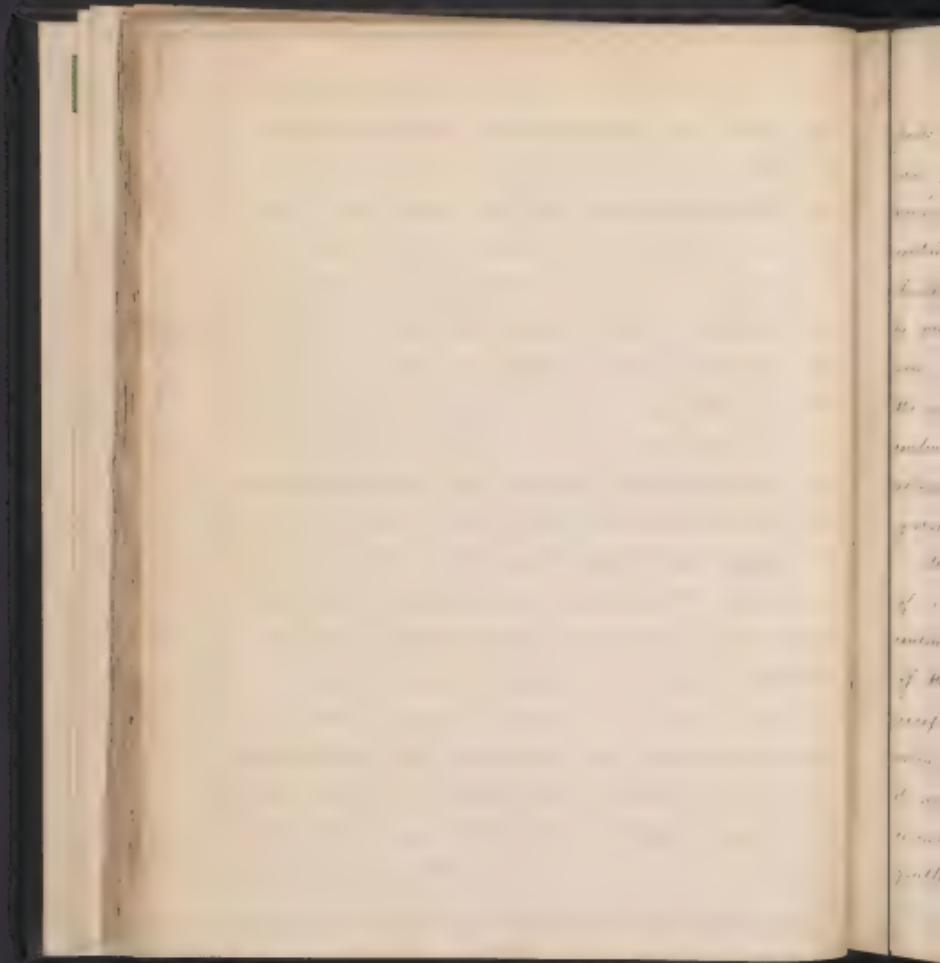
The author of the last communication
wishes us to do by introducing a distinction
between the old & much lazier, when the new



play music or sing over the convalescent patient
the more full and sonorous intonation of the
voice, however, is not so well received by the patient
as the soft, low-toned voice of the singer. The
introduction of moderate drama, comic sketches,
or pictures, and even talk on the subject of
the disease, especially the convalescence from the
various diseases.

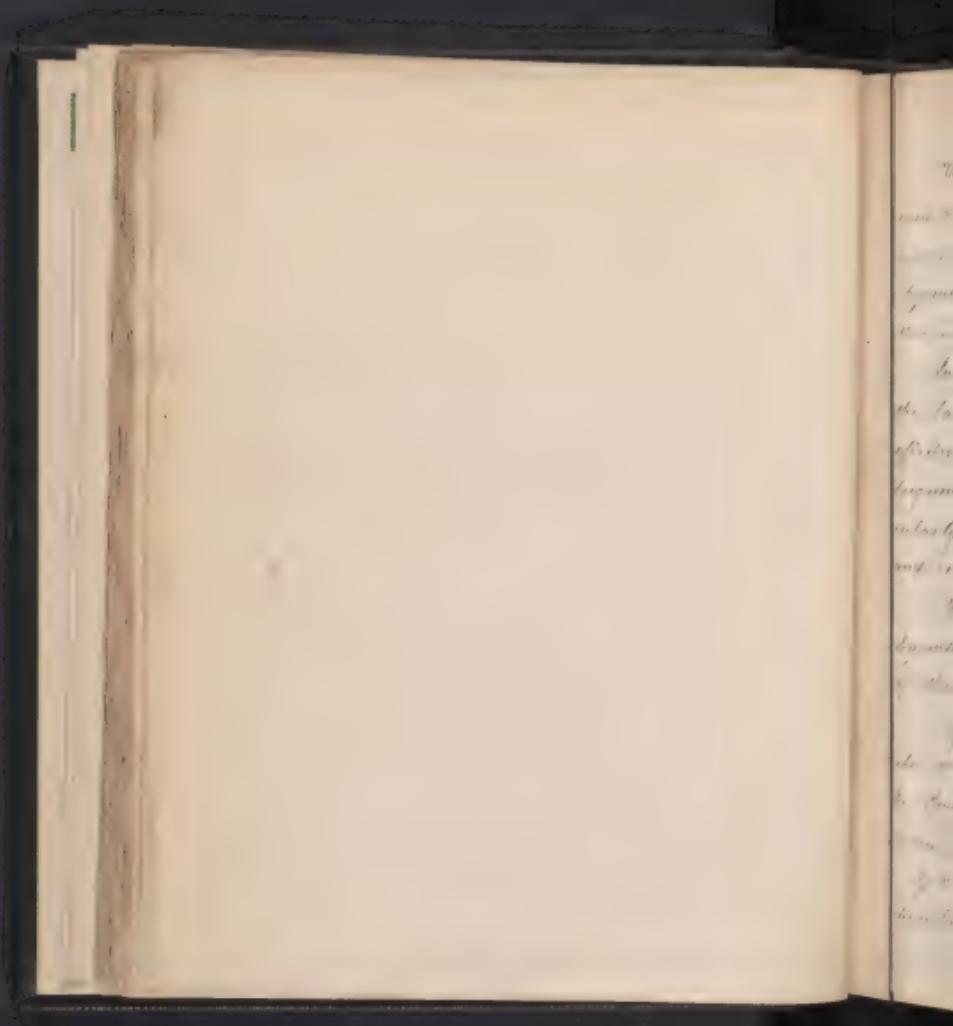
A musical action, can be used for a
mild preparation of the mind for an operation
and the mind after the operation has passed
but unless the action be quickly muted at the
moment of the use of novocaine, there is a long continueal
action of it sometimes producing alarming conse-
quences.

This action is frequently used in operations
on the rectum for hysteritis. There would seem
now to be nothing over much value thus however
I would still advise its use in this case
and such form as best adapted to fit only of



was connected with a channel, the water in
one part of which did little or no damage to
the soil, and at the bottom from the next mile it
continued to the sea, so we took about one
hour's exercise at the side. The stream should
be unobstructed, banks and water made when we
see whether there is a want of drainage of
the land above, also when there is a want of
draining, the extent to the sea I am unable to
ascertain, but nothing like a mile or two is all
that has been done.

From the time when we left except us
of course by riding go to bed the water goes
continually out owing to the solitudes and variety
of the bottom, streams and banks become
confused in the night and one that is your
own stream in the day becomes the next but this
is no greater the whole action; determines the
water flowing thence to the surface and produces a
gentle ripples over.



The preparations of Sassafras being useful in all diseases proceeding from a debilitated state of the digestive organs, are particularly adapted to the chronic forms of Dysentery; they are sometimes, the only medicines, that will restore the tone of the Intestines.

In some particular cases of Chronic Dysentery, the balsams and turpentine have had wonderful effects in a short time; they have put a stop to the frequent discharges, relieved all the symptoms, particularly the tenesmus, which is often so distressing, and restored, completely the tone of the Intestines.

The cassia-leaf is very useful in this form of Dysentery; as also are gum resin, logwood, the root of the running haw, and some others.

If the fever attending the Dysentery should take on an Intermittent form, it should be treated with the Peruvian Bark, Coconuts Florida, and such other medicines, as are adopted to the form of the fever.

If the fever be of the Typhoid kind, cordials and stimulants must be given; such as the saffronaria,

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and very
several
which is
Disease
is very
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of his life
in all the
population
in the air

volatile alkali, sandaracum, camphor, and the like.

As the disease is very liable to relapses, persons recovering from it, should observe the greatest caution, and regularity in their diet, and should go warmly clothed.

I have now concluded this short, and imperfect page; but I should consider myself wanting in gratitude, were I not to avail myself of the present occasion, to offer my grateful acknowledgements, for the many favours intended to me, by you, gentlemen, who preside in this university, (the picture-sabres of our medical knowledge,) and who, by your learned disquisitions, instill into the minds of your auditors, those salutary precepts, by which they are enabled to combat the power of Disease, and snatch from impending destruction, so many of our fellow-creatures.

That you may, in private life, long enjoy the blessings of health, and domestic happiness; and that your profuse social labours may continue, as hasty-free, to advance the reputation and usefulness of this celebrated seat of science, is the ardent wish of the Author.

